

AMUSEMENTS.

Easter Festival
At Sedgwick Music Hall,
Friday Evening, April 16.
By the Unitarian Ladies. Admission 15 cents.

OLD TIME CONCERT.

GIVEN BY
**YE BELLES AND BEAUX
OF BYGONE DAYS....**
At the meeting house on Market
highway and Second crossroad, on
Ye 16th DAY OF APRIL,
At Early Candle-light.
ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

**Easter Sale and
Chicken Pie Dinner**
Saturday, April 17.
138 N. Main St.

Lunch served Saturday evening, 15 cents.
Sale of Fancy and Useful Articles in connection.
Ice Cream and Cake will be served both afternoon and evening.
The ladies especially invite all business men.

Easter Concert
First M. E. Church
Tuesday Evening April 20
Miss Pinkerton, of Boston.....Pianist
Miss Eudora Woods.....Vocalist

A Prompt Organization.
I desire in this public way to thank the National Council of the Knights and Ladies of Security for the prompt and ready payment of my husband's beneficiary certificate, which was paid within eight days of his death.
Such promptness is commendable, and I most cheerfully recommend the K. and L. of S. to my friends and all others who need safe, cheap and reliable insurance. Yours faithfully,
ROSA A. RAWSON,
Wichita, April 15, 1897. 120-11*

Vapor and Plain Baths at Wichita Steam Laundry, 117 to 121 West First st. 123-26*

ST. LOUIS EXCURSION VIA SANTA FE R. R.
GYMNASTIC UNION, ST. LOUIS,
MAY 6-11.

Rate, one fare for the round trip, \$13.40. Dates of sale May 4 and 5, with final return limit May 12. Call at Union depot passenger office for full information.
L. R. DELANEY,
Phone 139. Agent.

Every lady should call and inspect Millinery at Warren's 123-31*

On account of their increasing trade W. & Dague, at 125 West Douglas, have been adding to their stock of general merchandise and now have an immense stock. 123-51

Exchange Stables.
Exchange Stables at Orlando and Stillwater. Make a specialty of carrying passengers between these points. Also do a general livery business. Traveling men's patronage solicited.
SHIVELY, VAN WYKE & SHIVELY.

Easter Millinery.
A very large stock Trimmed Hats—Prices right. Warren's, 224 N. Main. 123-51*

Advice to Mothers.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Used by millions of mothers.

Staple and fancy groceries as low as the lowest, at W. & Dague, 125 West Douglas. 123-51

Country produce a specialty at W. & Dague, 125 West Douglas. 123-51

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The first child I ever saw who was cured of Castoria.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT
at Chanute, Kan., April 21st to 24th. One fare for the round trip via the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY. Leave Wichita, April 21st at 2:30 p. m., arriving at Chanute at 8:30 p. m. Special train from Chanute via M., K. & T. Ry. Groceries delivered to any part of the city by W. & Dague, 125 West Douglas. 123-51

A Matter of Taste.
The dining-car and eating-house service of the Santa Fe Route has a national reputation. Experienced travelers know that on the Santa Fe they are sure of a faultless meal. There is no guess-work about it. In Arizona or New Mexico, or farther east, the excellence is uniformly maintained.

ANNUAL MEETING
UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' ASSOCIATION.
Leavenworth, Kan., May 14th and 15th. One fare for the round trip via the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY. Tickets on sale May 12th and 14th. Limited to return May 17th. Wichita Council No. 39 will leave in special sleeper via the Missouri Pacific Railway at 9:30 p. m., May 15th.

COMRADES! ATTENTION!
"The Great Rock Island Route" has arranged for special train via M., K. & T. from White City to connect with 9:30 a. m. train from Wichita, April 20, arriving Chanute about 6 p. m. Returning, special train will leave Chanute morning of April 21, making connections through. Aside from this, regular train leaves Chanute 4:30 p. m., arriving Wichita 5:20 a. m. This affords best service and arrangement both going and coming. Rate \$3.30 round trip.

HAL S. RAY, D. P. A.,
Wichita, Kan.

The best way to Colorado is over the Santa Fe route. The fast train which leaves Wichita at 3:45 p. m., arrives at Colorado points the next morning. For information call on or address
L. R. DELANEY, Agent.
Phone 139. Douglas Avenue Depot.

We never like a man who is a fancy whistler.—Archibald Globe.

FISH IN THE CANAL.

Animals of the Ocean Moving Into
Emperor William's Waterway.
The water in the Emperor William canal, between the Baltic and North seas, is gradually changing from fresh to salt, and the animal life in the canal is undergoing a metamorphosis from that of the inland lakes to the fish peculiar to the ocean. This change in the water is accounted for by the fact that the mean height of the water in the Baltic is from three to ten feet higher than low tide at Brunsbüttel on the Elbe. Thus it is possible to feed the canal continually with water from the Baltic, which flows toward the Elbe. This water contains considerably more salt than the water in the lower Elbe, and it is desirable that the water in the canal should contain as much salt as possible.

The change in the water has been very distressing to the fish formerly living in the Elbe and the Eider lakes, through which the canal runs. Prof. Brandt, zoologist, found that in less than half a year after the opening of the canal no more fresh water organisms could be found in the canal. Fish coming from several of the Eider lakes were found floating dead in quantities toward the Elbe, and even at Flensburg, where the little lake remained untouched by the canal, all fresh-water fish and plants were entirely destroyed. In their place pelagic organisms and plants appeared in the canal, gradually advancing from the Baltic sea to the west, but last November some shellfish were found near the Elbe locks which could only have come from the Kiel bay. Of the common mussel alone, millions were found to have settled in the Eider lakes, where formerly this animal was absolutely unknown. Up to the present time they have gone further than these lakes, but it is only a question of time when they will have arrived at the western end of the canal. A large number of the small sea fish have entered the canal, and a school of herrings was noticed some weeks ago at a point fully 16 miles from the eastern entrance into the canal.

Within the next few years organic life within the canal will greatly change, and it is confidently expected that a very much larger number of different specimens than can be found now will appear there. Scientifically it is of the utmost importance to watch the progress and to obtain the exact data of the colonization and spread of these pelagic immigrants. The above-mentioned scientist, who is connected with the Kiel university, will continue his observations in this direction for several years, and his reports, which are to be published from time to time, are looked forward to with great interest.—Philadelphia Record.

HOW ENGLISH GIRLS STUDY.

Vigorous Outdoor Sports Responsible
for Retentive Memory.

The English students' power of concentration is remarkable. They respect perfectly the study hours of their friends, and will tolerate no interruption of their own. The English excel, when tried by two of Prof. Kraepelin's tests of mental capacity—amount of work done in a given time and power of concentration. Wherein lies their advantage? They will tell us that their strong and necessary ally is vigorous outdoor sport. The English girl has, of course, known from childhood the habit of outdoor life. At college she plays hockey or hand polo, cricket, tennis and the games which which are more familiar for at least two hours a day, and often for a longer time. Two hours is a minimum of time spent in exercise. At frequent intervals, usually at the end of each week, she seeks recreation from past and preparation for future effort by spending many hours in the open air, in boating on the river, or in taking a tramp of 30 miles or so. During vacation she does not infrequently make walking tours of longer or shorter duration.

If an English girl finds that her mind is inactive and unresponsive she recognizes this as an indication that she needs recreation. She drops her books and puts her brain in fit condition for study by some vigorous play. Under like conditions the American student, not recognizing nature's signal, mentally encourages herself for dullness, and overexerts her mind to overexertion. I once heard an English girl assert that she could dawdle all day, but could not study for more than two hours at a time.—Popular Science Monthly.

GROWERS OF CANARY SEED.

Argentine Takes Up Its Cultivation
But Suddenly Abandons It.

During the last few years of depressed prices in most food grains it may have escaped the notice of many that a decided change has taken place in the production of canary seed. The country that is especially responsible for the last heavy reduction in prices is the Argentine Republic, where the production has been taken in hand on such a scale that for some time it almost appeared as if for the future that country would control the prices of this product.

The immediate cause of the Argentine Republic entering this field of enterprise appears to have been the high prices established during the years 1892 and 1893, when the value of canary seed ranged between 70 and 80 shillings per quarter (484 pounds). In the latter year, as a matter of experiment, some 1,000 quarters were grown, and this was soon followed by the production of about 5,000 quarters in the following year and as much as 30,000 in 1895. The prices then ranged from about 40 to 50 shillings per quarter for a short time, and while a small portion of the Argentine producers had the advantage of realizing such prices the bulk of the seed was thrown on an overstocked market, with such disastrous consequences that the prices dropped down to as low as 22 to 23 shillings per quarter for La Plata and 27 to 28 shillings for Turkish seed, and remained at those figures for most of last year.

Considering that canary seed is cultivated only on a small acreage, and that its gathering and disposal are much more expensive than that of the great food staples, it was found that it would pay the farmers only if they could realize for it a price considerably above that of wheat, and as soon as the Argentine farmers were impressed with the apparently permanent nature of these low figures they abandoned the production. In just as striking a way as they had taken it up a few years previously. According to the latest reports the growing of canary seed has practically been abandoned and there is nothing obtainable in that country except a very few lots for which owners are looking for prices far above those realizable at present.

Consequently with this movement one of the leading countries that used to be distinguished for supplying most of the European markets, Holland, has been almost entirely beaten out of the field, so that the acreage in that country, once supplying as much as 70,000 quarters from a single crop, has dwindled down to next to nothing. In England likewise the farmers have given up growing canary seed year by year, and it is now quite a rare thing to see a sample of native seed.

Morocco, another country that used to supply Europe with a number of cargoes of this seed, besides regular steamers, has also reduced its production considerably. Spain, which at one time used to get a special price for its excellent seed, has also been unable to stand the general tendency of low prices, and had to give up growing to a large extent.

The only country that so far has steadily kept on producing this seed and which has from time immemorial been familiar with its cultivation is Turkey. During the time when wheat ruled at low figures Turkey has kept on growing this seed, being satisfied with getting for it a little over wheat price, but now that wheat is selling considerably over the value of canary seed it is hardly to be expected that Turkey will, even providing that the crops are favorable, have anything like its usual acreage under this crop.

Up to about five years ago, when the value of canary seed had not at any time been lower than about 32 shillings, and very frequently double and triple that price, the bulk of supplies used to be in the hands of Greek houses, who, having made advances on it at harvest time, distributed such quantities as were from time to time wanted to the various ports in western Europe and the United States. Now this system has been entirely altered, the seed being mostly thrown on the general market soon after harvest, so that at the moment the visible supply in Turkey itself is insignificant and practically the whole of the world's supply is in the hands of either direct consumers or of the general trade throughout the world.—Chicago Chronicle.

PREPARING CAVIARE.

Something About One of the Leading Industries of Russia.

The most valuable products of the fish industry in Russia are cod liver oil and caviare. Russian caviare is obtained mainly from sturgeon. In the Volga district the white sturgeon leads for the high quality of its roe, and next comes the common sturgeon. The United States consul-general at St. Petersburg says that although the preparation of caviare does not differ from that in other countries, its superiority being due to the fine quality of the roe, he has studied the process of its manipulation, which is as follows: When a stranger is admitted into the fishing section where caviare is prepared he finds it supplied with a number of troughs, wooden tubs and vats, a stand looking like a bench with upper frame open, on which is placed the freshly-salted caviare in order to separate it from the superfluous brine. There is also a very important implement—the caviare press—with which the pressed caviare is prepared. On the walls hang the caviare sieves, consisting of wooden frames and nets of strong cord. The workmen separate the caviare from the egg bags in which it is inclosed by rubbing it with the hand through a sieve into a vat. The egg skin does not go through, but remains on the surface of the sieve. When the fish are in the first stage of decomposition the egg skins get so soft that they can be separated from the roe, and from these the low grades of caviare are made. Next, in the salting of the caviare, it is salted only with brine made of fine salt.

The difference in "fresh" caviare is caused by the smaller or greater quantities of salt contained in the brine, and this is regulated to meet the length of time the caviare is to be kept. The fresh brine is kept in large wooden tubs, and the fine, clean salt used for the preparation of the brine is put into small barrels. The superfluous brine is used again. Immediately after the eggs have been rubbed through the sieves they are put through the brine, and as soon as they are deprived of the superfluous salt they are placed in tin jars or cans and small wooden kegs; and the so-called fresh caviare, which is high-priced, is ready for market. The cheaper kind is cured in the brine and then put into linen bags and pressed. This is called pressed caviare. The roe should not be taken from the fish before the third or fourth year, when it is ripe and grown to its full size. Many fish are cut before the roe is ripe, and in such cases the roe must be used immediately. This is one reason why fresh caviare can be obtained at all times. During the ten months of a recent year Russia exported 4,638,448 pounds of pressed caviare and 618,904 pounds of fresh caviare.—Journal of the Society of Arts.

THE SPONGE.

Difficulty in Assigning It the Proper Place in Nature's Catalogue.

It would be for many persons a rather difficult thing, without taking any time for consideration, to assign to the sponge its exact position in nature. Vegetable, some would hesitatingly pronounce it; others would find it hard to believe that it was of animal origin; while a few might fall into the same error as the old parish clerk, who, having to arrange a miscellaneous collection of articles left for an exhibition in the village schoolroom, placed some fine sponges, contributed by a local naturalist, in the section devoted to "Manufactured Goods." A similar mistake was made some time ago by the clerks in a government office, who styled the firm "Sponge Manufacturers," in addressing a letter upon some departmental business. Like coral, sponge is the natural product of a marine animal, being the elastic framework of a polyp, which serves as an investing layer for the organic part of the sponge. The sponge brought up alive from the rocks, to which it adheres at the bottom of the sea, is a very different looking article from that which we are daily accustomed to. It is then covered by an outer membrane, in which the pores appear or disappear, apparently under the control of the living organic portion contained within. Upon being cut into sections the sponge is found to bear some resemblance to raw beef, intersected by tubes and cavities, lined throughout with a glutinous substance known in natural history as "sarcoderm," a term (derived from a Greek word signifying "fleshlike") applying to the lowest forms of animal organisms. It is of a grayish-brown color, and has the consistency of treacle. This sarcoderm, then, is the only live part of the sponge; while the membrane already referred to is practically its skeleton, and it is this latter part which we are acquainted with. The animal structure derives its nourishment from the stream of water constantly entering the numerous external pores, and distributed throughout the sponge by means of the small intestinal canals, carrying along with it the food of the sponge in the form of minute particles of animal and vegetable matter.—Health News.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—Archbishop Fabre died in Montreal on December 30. He was in his seventieth year.

—Rev. A. A. Cameron, pastor of Calvary Baptist church, Brooklyn, has resigned.

—Rev. P. R. Williams, of Montgomery, Ala., has been called to the rectorship of Trinity Episcopal church, Washington.

—The Roman Catholic bishops of the province of Quebec having condemned l'Electeur, a newspaper published in the city of Quebec, the owner of the paper has decided to suspend the publication, but will appeal to Rome. The paper's offense, it is said, was the publication of a pamphlet, denying the right of the bishops to dictate to electors in political matters.

—Mr. W. J. Rolfe, the well-known Shakespearean scholar, in a letter to the Month concerning Mr. Richardson's article says: "I have serious doubts whether the explanation of Falstaff's habit of quoting Scripture, though very ingenious and plausible, is correct; but I cannot take space here to give my reasons for not accepting it. The interpretation of the old sinner's death-bed utterances, however, seems to me by far the best that has ever been suggested, and I shall be surprised if it is not generally approved by Shakespeare scholars and critics."

—A correspondent of the New York Times suggests that the ministers of the United States ought to be "protected." He says: "Let a law be passed which shall make it obligatory upon congressmen to buy the sermons of any clergyman of good standing in the country who may present them at the government office. I shall not presume to dictate how much my sermons and those of my fellow-clergyman may be worth, but I think I may, with due modesty, suggest that five dollars would not be an extravagant price to pay. These sermons purchased by the government should be sold to the highest bidder."

Wheeling for Women.
A physician who wrote and talked much in favor of bicycle riding for growing girls and women when the exercise first became popular says that now, after five years, his opinion is the same with one qualification—modification. Women should not, young or old, ride long at a time, and should not ride fast. On these limitations he now lays the greatest stress, giving his consent to his patient's riding only when she will positively promise to agree to them.—N. Y. Post.

A Public Benefactor.
Jinks—What's become of young De Dade?
Blinks—He's in a hospital.
"You don't say so!" Railroad accident.—N. Y. Weekly.

Deadly Doctoring.
Korean doctors are reputed the deadliest of their species in the world. Their favorite "remedy" is a long steel needle which they stick into all their patients and which is never cleaned, thus serving as an infallible means of multiplying contagious diseases and keeping business brisk.—N. Y. Post.

Free Cures.
Customer—I'll take one of those guns.
Dealer—Here's a nice one for \$25.
"What! You advertised them 'free of charge'?"
"Oh, yes; that means we don't sell them loaded!"—Philadelphia Record.

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CAR TO CALIFORNIA!
Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 4th, and on EVERY WEDNESDAY thereafter, a TOURIST SLEEPING CAR, personally conducted, will be attached to train leaving Wichita via THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE at 7:15 p. m., running THROUGH TO CALIFORNIA WITHOUT CHANGE via Ft. Worth and El Paso.

Very low rates and excellent accommodation.
HAL S. RAY, D. P. A.
FRISCO LINE.
ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
July 7 to 12, 1897.

For this convention the Frisco line will sell round trip tickets at exceedingly low rates, which will be on sale June 22, 23, 24 and July 1, 2 and 3, 1897. For further information in regard to rates, route and stop-over privileges, call on or address
E. C. HOAG,
City Ticket Agent,
Cor. Main and Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

TAKE THE MISSOURI PACIFIC "KANSAS AND NEBRASKA LIMITED" FOR ST. LOUIS.
Leave Wichita at 2:10 p. m., arriving at St. Louis next morning 7:30, making direct connections with all lines east. No change of cars. Elegant service. City Ticket Office 114 North Main street.

Through tickets, baggage checked, maps, time tables and full information about the Santa Fe Route and Frisco Line can be obtained from their ticket office at Douglas avenue station, which is open until 10:40 p. m. every day. All questions cheerfully answered.
L. R. DELANEY, Agent.

Homebodies Truly Say:
"These railroads are positively the greatest blessings that the ages have brought out for us. They give us wings; they annihilate the toll and dust of pilgrimage; they spiritualize travel; transition being so facile, what can be any man's inducement to tarry in one spot? Why should he make himself a prisoner for life in brick and stone, and idly, worm-eaten timber, when he may just as easily dwell wherever the beautiful shall offer him a home?"

The magnificent trains of the Santa Fe Route offer a facile transition to many beautiful spots in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Free descriptive literature. W. J. Black, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kan. 117-21

SPRING EXCURSIONS TO GREAT SOUTHWEST.
On April 6 and 20, May 4 and 18, 1897, the Santa Fe route will run a series of home-seekers' cheap excursions to principal points in Arkansas, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Ticket rate, one fare plus \$2 for round trip, with liberal limits and stop-over privileges. These excursions will enable you to take a spring outing and see a country which offers rich rewards for well-directed toil.
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THE BATTLESHIP IOWA
won its builders an enormous premium by exceeding its required schedule. The Frisco Line earns its premium by an enviable reputation for arriving and departing exactly on time.

MOIAL—Better get aboard before the bell rings and the whistle rings.

THE MESSIAH CONCERT.
LEVENWORTH, KANSAS, APRIL 16, 1897.
In accordance with concert the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY will run a special train to Leavenworth and return, leaving Wichita, 1:30 p. m., April 16, returning, leave Leavenworth after the concert. Fare for round trip, \$2.50. 123-51

CASTORIA.
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We never like a man who is a fancy whistler.—Archibald Globe.

Order...
Your Seal...
From the Eagle...

THE Oklahoma law says all School District and Township warrants shall be drawn upon and registered by the County Treasurer. Every warrant drawn must have a stamp of a Seal indicating Municipality, County and Territory issuing the same. Your warrant will not be received if it does not contain the stamp of the Seal.

Get the Best
the Quickest
the Cheapest

EAGLE JOB ROOMS
M. M. MURDOCK & BRO. 000
Best Equipped Newspaper and Job Plant in the Great Southwest.

Book
Job
and
News
Composition
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In All Their Branches.

THE DAILY EAGLE
It's a humor and gives the news and buys 50 numbers

THE WEEKLY EAGLE
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Railroad Readers

CALIFORNIA LIMITED.
SANTA FE ROUTE.
The Santa Fe Route is now running its Celebrated California Limited Train as a semi-weekly, passing Newton Thursdays and Sundays, and reaching Los Angeles from Wichita in about fifty hours. The equipment is of superb vestibuled Pullman Palace Sleeping and Buffet Smoking Cars and Dining Car. Most luxurious service via any line. Another express train carrying Palace and Tourist Sleepers runs daily for California.
L. R. DELANEY, Agent.

ARE YOU GOING TO KANSAS CITY?
REMEMBER THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
is the only line that runs a strictly Wichita-Kansas City train. Leaving Wichita at 9:30 p. m., arriving at Kansas City next morning at 7:30. This train is made up at Wichita and therefore always leaves on time. Nice chair cars and Pullman sleepers.

Notice the leaving time, and the next time you go to Kansas City take the Missouri Pacific. Always on time. Never late. Fine equipment. Leaves Wichita at a reasonable hour and arrives at Kansas City neither too late nor too early. Depot corner Second and Wichita streets.

REMEMBER.
"THE ROCK ISLAND ROUTE" is the ONLY LINE running through SLEEPERS and CHAIR CARS from WICHITA TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE. Best line east and west.

WICHITA TO ST. LOUIS IN SIXTEEN HOURS AND A FIFTY MINUTES VIA MISSOURI PACIFIC.
"The Kansas and Nebraska Limited" train leaves Wichita daily at 2:10 p. m., and arrives at St. Louis next morning at 7:30. No need of hurrying yourself to catch a morning train. Eat your dinner at home. Take your after-dinner nap, after which you can take the Missouri Pacific Flyer and reach St. Louis for breakfast. Same time as though you had left on a morning train. Quick time. Elegant service. City Ticket Office 114 North Main street.